

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874.

VOLUME 28.

NUMBER 116.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

A CARD.

THE BAKING POWDER QUESTION ONCE MORE.

Whereas, In a recent examination by Prof. Blaney, a leading chemist of Chicago, these points were fully established:

- 1st. That a pure quality of Baking Powder must have weight as well as bulk, and that the standard article, when pure, must weigh 16 ounces when sold in what are known as pound cans.
- 2d. That the only Baking Powder out of several that were examined was found up to this standard was the one manufactured by the ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. OF NEW YORK.

That in order to break the force of the conclusion arrived at by Prof. Blaney, the manufacturers of the light-weight Baking Powders assert by way of reply that TWO teaspoonsfuls of the light-weight article will produce better results than THREE teaspoonsfuls of the full-weight Baking Powder.

Intelligent dealers and consumers should bear in mind that the statements of the manufacturers of the light-weight Baking Powders are without a particle of evidence to support them, and contrary to the conclusions arrived at by Prof. Blaney; whereas it is a well-known fact that the only HEALTHFUL, RELIABLE BAKING POWDER is one that is made from genuine cream tartar (a pure grape acid), of which it requires 16 ounces to fill an ordinary pound can, and the recent analysis of several light-weight Baking Powders clearly shows that they are made from dangerous patent cream tartars, and are basely adulterated with light bulky substances, to the great detriment of the health as well as the pocket of the consumer.

Among the evidences of the superiority of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, it may be stated that it has received the endorsement of the Board of Health of New York City.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER received the highest premium at the Vienna Exposition for making a pure, healthful Baking Powder.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER, after four examinations by the best chemists of Cincinnati of samples bought indiscriminately from grocers, received the highest premium at the Cincinnati Exhibition of last year. It may be added here, that several of the best known light-weight Baking Powders were also exhibited in competition, and that, after the most thorough examination, the Royal Baking Powder was declared entitled to the highest prize.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. are the oldest manufacturers of Baking Powders in the United States, and several times the largest, so that every motive to maintain their pre-eminence is an additional guarantee to the trade and the public that the ROYAL BAKING POWDER will always be maintained as the purest and the best sold, whether tested by the standard of measurement or weight.

OTIS S. FAVOR,
80 River-st., Chicago,
Gen'l Agent Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
171 DUANE-ST., N. Y.

This is to certify that the Baking Powder manufactured by us is made in the most scientific manner, from the best materials in their purest state, affording a thoroughly healthful and reliable Baking Powder of the highest strength attainable in an entirely pure article.

G. N. HOAGLAND, President.
WM. ZEIGLER, Secretary.

An Attractive Sale, day, Dec. 16, 9-12 a.m.

ROYAL CASES
HOES & RUBBERS
in Men's, Women's, Misses' Children's Wear.

GEO. P. GOFF & CO.
60 and 62 Wabash-av.

CUTLERY COMPANY.
TABLE CUTLERY of the
make. Also a fine Invoice
Scissors, Shears, Razors,
Tweezers, Hairpins, etc.

SCISSORS, 8¢; Razors, 10¢;
Tweezers, 12¢; Hairpins, 15¢.

FAVORABLE SALE, of Dec. 15.
GEO. P. GOFF & CO.,
60 and 62 Wabash-av.

Attractive Sale, day, Dec. 16, 9-12 a.m.

ROYAL CASES
HOES & RUBBERS
in Men's, Women's, Misses' Children's Wear.

GEO. P. GOFF & CO.
60 and 62 Wabash-av.

TIVE SALE OF
OLD AND SILVER
TCHES,
Jewelry,

John Silver Chains, Cane
Silver-plated Furniture,
Organ, Ladies' Dresser's Garments, &c.,

Morning, Dec. 21, 74,
L. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
EAST MADISON-ST.

being the Unredeemed
New York Money Loan
Office, ordered to be sold
at Auction.

RONARD & CO.,
EGANT
ESSE Goods,
on
Dec. 17, and FRIDAY, Dec. 18,
O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
AT SALESROOM
Washington-st

just been received direct, and in many
be duplicated in America. The inven-
tions of the rare and costly articles
such as Brooches, Earrings, Hairpins,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Elaborate Lacquered
Fancy Boxes, Cabinet Toys, Can-
dlesticks, Jewelry, Ladies' and Gent-
leman's Works of Art, &c., &c.

LEONARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MCNAMARA & CO.,
EAST MADISON-ST.

McNAMARA & CO.,
EAST MADISON-ST.

McNAMARA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CASES & SHOES
AUCTION,
Dec. 15, at 9-12 o'clock,
assortment not offered.

W. MCNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

ITH & HARRISON,
Dec. 15, at 10 and 2 o'clock,
site McVicker's Theatre.

BROKER'S SALE OF
emed Pledges,

COBB'S LIBRARY
A SUBSCRIPTION TO
CHRISTMAS PRESENT

38 Nease-st., Palmer House.

LUNCHEES
The ladies of Lincoln Park Congregational Church
are the presenters at No. 1000 Wabash-av.,
to whom, upon application, tickets for
lunch, \$1.00, will be issued.

ILL. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Second-hand Furniture,
Books, and General Merchandise
sold to make our advances, regarding

L. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

180 State-st.,

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180 State-st.,

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N. POMEROY & CO.,
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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1875.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.
Daily, by mail.....\$1.00
65c. Weekly 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and losses, be sure and give Post-
Office address, or in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-
Office order, or in registered letters, at rates.
TERMS TO THE SUBSCRIBER.
Daily, delivered, \$1.00 per week, 25 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dear-
born and State. "Romance and Reality."

MUCKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dear-
born and State. "Engagement of Eddie Booth
and 'Ophelia.'

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite
the Hotel Astor. "Minstrels." "The Black Sheep."
Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Wabash street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Tony D'Amico's Pan-
tane-Troupes. "Humperdumpty." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Clouds." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Covenant Lodge, No. 128, A. F. & A. M.—The
annual communication on Friday evening, Dec. 14, at
their hall, 18th Street, for election of officers and payment
of dues. All members are invited to attend.
G. P. FITKIN, Secy.

WAURANIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—The
annual meeting for the election of officers and payment
of dues will be held at Oriental Hall, 18th Street, on Dec.
15, 1874. Members are invited to attend.
J. C. HOWELL, W. M.
Ex. St. JOHN, Secy.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and County Real
Estate, Wants, To Rent, Business Chancery, Horses and
Carriages, Boarding and Lodging, etc., etc.

CARL'S HOTEL—Dearborn-st.

SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, American Alber-
tine, etc., etc., Worcesterhouse, Worcesterhouse, Railroad Tim-
Table, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.
Wednesday Morning, December 16, 1874.

Gov. BEVERIDGE and the Board of Charities have reduced the estimates for the State institutions to about \$1,500,000, or \$150,000 less than the appropriations of last year, and \$200,000 less than were asked for. This is an instance of economical administration worth remembering.

Supervior MUNN's proceedings against Illinois railroads which have been delinquent in the payment of the 5 per cent tax on surplus earnings are thoroughly rehearsed in our Washington news this morning. Nearly all the railroads in Illinois, it appears, are owing large amounts to the Government. Some of them are in arrears for several years.

Attention is invited to the items from the report of the Freedman Bank Commissioners furnished by our dispatches this morning. They show pretty clearly that the institution went to ruin through reckless and corrupt management. It is not credible that any set of men could have disposed of so much money on worthless securities without having a hand in the spoils.

The Committee appointed by Speaker BLANE to investigate the charges of outrages upon the Republicans of the South will command the confidence of the country. GEORGE H. ROAR is Chairman, and among the members are FOSTER, of Ohio, and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of New Jersey. Any statement of facts from such a Committee will probably be accepted as candid by the great mass of people.

St. Louis merchants have got up a petition to Congress in behalf of the Texas Pacific & Atlantic Railroad. They urge the claims of the South to a Pacific Railroad of its own; insist upon the necessity of "protecting the frontier"; and the road would save millions to the Government by the transportation of supplies. The petition is too ridiculous for any use. We know well enough that there are cheaper and more effective means of protecting the frontier, and simpler methods of reducing the Government's transportation account in the Southwest, than by building a railroad across the continent. And we have already taken the pains to show these oblate St. Louis merchants that the present Pacific Railroad satisfies the "claims" of the South as well as those of the North.

Upon further reflection, we are inclined to the conclusion that the new License Committee, as constituted by the President of the Common Council, is properly selected for the work it has to perform. The "People's Party" have carried the elections twice in succession, the first time upon the distinct issue of the repeal of the Sunday-Liquor laws, and the next time on the strength of the recollection of that triumph. The Committee selected is a living embodiment of the cause which won, and it was mainly through the influence of their class that the cause did win, and by all parliamentary rules they are entitled to the control of the License Committee. Mr. DIXON might have put one or two opponents on the Committee, but, being in the minority, they could do nothing one way or the other, and it is said that none of the "Anti's" cared about serving on that Committee, as they seek peace, and not war, with "Personal Liberty" people.

MORROW, the grain-dealer of Kentland, Ind., who is charged with an attempt to bribe a grain-inspector in Chicago, was taken yesterday from the custody of an Illinois officer on the warrant of a Justice of the Peace. All the shifts and evasions that are known to Indiana jurisprudence have been adopted by Morrow's friends in order to save him from the consequences of his crime. First there was a *habeas corpus*, then an appeal to the Supreme Court, and next an order from Gov. HENDRICKS for the suspension of his extradition writ. These proceedings were justifiable and legal. Not so the arrest of the Illinois officer on the Justice's warrant. There was no shadow of reason for believing that Morrow was being kidnapped; his release on this plea amounts to a denial of justice. From all the ado that Morrow's Indiana friends are raising it is a fair inference that he has no valid defense to offer before the Illinois courts.

The Chicago produce markets were rather lively yesterday. Meats were active, but declined 45¢@50¢ per lb., closing at \$19.00 cash, and \$19.25 seller. February. Lard was active and 15¢ per 100 lbs lower, closing at \$12.85—\$12.87 1-2 cash, and \$13.12 1-2 seller. February. Meats were dull and 1-2¢ lower, at \$6.4-5 for shoulders, 9 1-4¢ for short ribs, and 9 1-2¢ for short cleavers. Higginson's were less active and steady, at 9 1/2¢ per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was more active and a shade firmer, closing at \$8 1-4¢ cash, and \$8 1-4¢ seller January. Corn was neglected and easier, closing at 75¢-4¢ for

old, 66 1-4¢ for new, and 72 3-4¢ seller May. Oats were dull and weak, closing at 53 1-8¢. Rye was quiet and strong, at 94 1-2¢@95¢. Barley was dull and weak, closing nominally at \$1.22 1-2¢. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,572,344 bu wheat, 956,822 bu corn, 302,130 bu oats, 22,777 bu rye, and 303,655 bu barley. Hogs were dull and 15¢ lower than Saturday. Sales at \$6.25¢@7.00 for common to choice. Cattle were in moderate demand, with good butchers' stock selling a shade higher. Sheep were in unusually heavy supply (4,504 head), and sold 20¢@25¢ lower.

The City of New Orleans is to-day ruled by White Legionaries. Although no violent outbreak has occurred, and there has been no attempt to dispossess the established authorities, the predominance of the Rebel element is complete. The safety of the State Government is only assured by the presence of United States troops and vessels of war. If these were withdrawn the political fabric would fall at once into confusion. This condition of affairs may well suggest the inquiry whether the removal of the Capital from New Orleans would not be a wise proceeding. As long as the city and country are at variance politically, and with the population of New Orleans remains as it is,—carless of law and the traditions of the Republic,—there is no prospect of peace in the State. There are conditions present in New Orleans as well as in Paris which make either city a bad seat for the central Government; but what the remedy in America is not, as in France, in the hands of any constituted authorities. Only the people of Louisiana can order a removal, and they have not thus far shown a disposition to do so. These reflections arise from a consideration of the dispatches printed this morning, which report a reign of lawlessness in the city amounting to defiance of the State Government, and a system of intimidation and persecution amounting to a denial of free speech and free action.

The proposition of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, to add 10 cents to the whisky-tax, is a movement, we fear, in the interest of reducing collections and increasing corruption. The experiment of increasing the tax has been tried once, and with the most lamentable results, as it virtually killed collections. Under this reduction, collections have gradually improved. Now it is proposed notwithstanding past experience, to repeat the folly by adding 10 cents to the tax, which opens the door to still further increases. The result will be that, while it may increase the profits of the stock on hand, it adds 10 cents more for the producers of whisky to buy up the revenue officials. Under the present rates, it is cheaper to pay the tax. With the proposed increase, it will be cheaper to bribe and buy off the collectors than to pay the tax and the balance of trade will be in favor of corruption. In addition to this fact, the increase of tax can only, as it has done before, create rings and combinations of speculators, who will be in favor of even higher taxes, since they can make handsome profits by defrauding the revenue. The proposition is fraught with evil in whatever way it may be regarded. Its only result is to foster corruption and bribery, to defeat collections, and to defraud the Government out of what revenue it is already collecting under the present tax.

THIRTEEN GROSS BLUNDERS.

The majority of the House of Representatives at Washington made three serious mistakes on Monday, which should be promptly corrected. These were:

1. The refusal to pass the bill for the repeal of the POLAND gag-law of the last session.

2. The refusal to pass the HOLMAN resolution declaring that the financial condition of the country did not warrant the voting of subsidies of money or bonds to private speculators or to any individual or corporation.

3. The rejection of the resolution to investigate the conduct of Government officers in the case of the safe-burglary at Washington.

The refusal of the House to pass the repeal of the POLAND gag-law was pretty clearly based upon the necessity of "protecting the frontier"; and the road would save millions to the Government by the transportation of supplies. The petition is too ridiculous for any use. We know well enough that there are cheaper and more effective means of protecting the frontier, and simpler methods of reducing the Government's transportation account in the Southwest, than by building a railroad across the continent.

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MR. STOREY.

Arguing the Motion to Quash the First Libel Suit.

Mr. States and Explains His Points—Mr. Reed's Reply.

The Court Takes It Under Advisement.

The arguments on the motion to quash the indictment were made by Mr. W. H. Storey, for Wilbur F. Storey, and by Mr. N. K. Fairbank, before Judge Tracy, yesterday morning.

MR. STATE'S FIRST OBJECTION.

It was not alleged in the indictment that the paper in which the libel was published was circulated, simply averring that it is in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, the defendant maliciously, wickedly, etc., printed, published, and caused to be published, in a certain newspaper of general circulation, known as the Chicago Times. He did not think it would be seriously questioned that the place of publication was an essential element of the crime in the case. If it was proved that the libel was published in the *Times*, he would not contend that it was not published in the *Times*.

The Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors had a public session at Carrollton Hill, while the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Education adjourned till the 22d inst. It is understood that they discussed the question of Ehlers' defalcation, but could come to no decision. They also discussed the question of apportionment for the coming year, and such personalities were indulged in.

Cincinnati made an assignment yesterday of his property, variously estimated at \$700,000 to \$900,000. His liabilities are \$320,000.

The will of Dr. A. Shirer Pope, an old resident of Indianapolis, who died last week, is to be contested. It leaves \$30,000 between five of his children, while \$70,000 is left to the wife.

The New York Excise Board report that the amount of liquor been received by them on application for license to sell St. Louis's counter for selling liquor without license. The whole amount has been deposited to the credit of the charitable institutions of the city.

The aged Dr. J. B. Samuel, for over fifty years a member of Carrollton Hill, and generally known throughout the State as one of the most aged Masons in the State, is critically ill at his home in that city, and beyond recovery.

A lad 16 years of age, and the son of William St. Louis, living south of Carrollton Hill, while driving a team of horses, was jolted off, falling beneath one of the forward wheels, which passed over his arms and breast. Both arms were broken, but the boy was not otherwise injured.

Commissioners Holden, Clough, McCaffrey, Crawford, Schmidt, Jones, Guenther, and the boy were present, with the first-named acting as Chairman.

Commissioner Guenther desired to know who had in charge the question of fixing salaries for the coming year, and such personalities were indulged in.

THE COURTS.

Assets of the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company.

New Suits and Judgments.

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

The records of the defunct Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company filed a report yesterday, indicating their schedule of the lands of the Company, and the value thereof as estimated by Storer & Ward. The property consists of lots in Maywood, Bellwood, Bayside, Cicero, Forest Park, Hyde Park, South Chicago, Cornell, Jefferson, Evanston, and Washington Heights, besides about a dozen small houses and lots in the city.

The whole is valued at \$182,327. The Reserve officer said that, as far as he can learn, the different values affixed to the several pieces of land are fair estimates, on the basis of a sale at one-quarter cash, and the balance in one, two, or three years, and he asked leave to sell these lands at public or private sale, as may be best for the estate, at the amounts fixed by the appraisers.

Mr. Asay—It is necessary to have time and space in each material avowment. He then read a paper to show that a libel consisted in the general publication, and that the place where the publication was made was the only place where the libel was placed.

The Court—The allegation is that he did what and then? Print and publish certain things.

Mr. Asay—It does not appear where the paper was printed, which is a material allegation.

The Court—Suppose the paper was printed and circulated here, but not circulated in this country? It all depends.

Mr. Asay—It all depends. The law is clear, however, upon the point. It is only where the paper is circulated that the libel takes place.

The Court—What is the technical meaning of the word publish?

Mr. Asay—To give to the public, partially circulated, and so forth.

THE NEXT POINT.

That the indictment in such count alleged that the defendant, in the course of his prosecution, would have an advantage over the defendant, and the Court should quash the indictment by exercising the discretionary power vested in him in favor of the accused, the motions included all the offenses known to law of libel.

The Court—Are the terms honesty, integrity, etc., reputation, not, convertible?

Mr. Asay—I think not.

The Court—They certainly are, as an attack on one's honesty or integrity is an attack on his reputation.

Mr. Asay—Integrity is one thing; honesty is another, and I do not see how it is possible for a man to be a good scoundrel, and one might be virtuous and yet not be charged with probity.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

that, not only were several offenses charged in each count, but several intents. No rule ever goes so far as to charge several intents, and the defendant could not elect on trial which he would pursue.

Besides, the Court should quash the indictment by exercising the discretionary power vested in him in favor of the accused, the motions included all the offenses known to law of libel.

Mr. Asay—It is the common law.

The Court—The plaintiff is the common law.

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SALARIES.

THE CITY.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The ladies of Plymouth Congregational Church opened their Bazaar of All Nations last evening at their new church on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. It was certainly a very brilliant spectacle that met the eye of the looker-on, as either from the main floor, or better still, from the gallery above, he gazed upon it. The booths were as bright as ingenuity and a harmonious combination of colors could make them, and the costumes designating the various nations were admirably gotten up. If there had been no attraction in the beautiful goods, the semblance of nationalities would have been sufficient to have repaid any one for going to the Central Booths.

Three booths were placed in the centre of the hall, one being for the sale of confectionery, and here fair maidens from Paris presided, and, with all the grace attributed to the ladies of that country, dealt out their luscious sweets. The next booth was a pagoda from China, and here Chinese and Japanese had shaken hands and were dealing out their teas without the least jealousy of each other. The dresses here were really superb, being genuine costumes of the workmanship, color, and cut that rivalled embroidery that could be excelled by other nations. These dresses were a pure fete study, and the lady who represented Japan, from the skillful manner in which her hair was dressed, the delicate way in which she wore her jewelry, the little artistic moving of the eyebrows, and narrowing or lengthening of the full eyes, would make the illusion perfect. China also well represented by the ladies, while Germany was represented by the ladies of the Judicial Court of the Rock River, Northwestern Indiana, and Wisconsin Conferences assisting to swell the number. Among the maidens were Mrs. D. H. Pease, T. C. Gleason, L. M. Murch, J. R. Creighton of Chicago; J. H. More, of Sterling; C. N. Stowers of Milwaukee; F. P. Cleveland, of Detroit; Dr. James of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Dr. G. W. Moore, Dr. R. D. Shepard, C. O. Treasdale, E. M. Birring, W. C. Dauby, John Williamson, Dr. Arthur Edwards, T. E. Webb, Bangs, T. P. Wilson, Samuels, and others.

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All around the tables were

among which was that of Spain, with fragrant cigars and delicious Spanish fruit, served by dark-haired Senoritas in all the charms of their national costume. Home naturally lent herself to Fine Art, and the Contades of the world have the pleasure of presenting their taste of exhibiting this wonderful collection of rare, beautiful, and artistic gems. The Sultanas have emancipated themselves, and sit unveiled before the Christian and sell him of their charming wares.

Germany, the home of St. Nicholas, is wonderfully true to nature. But just as the German, and a little farther off, every one is represented, so is the German, who shows her latest importation of nothing to wear. Here is everything to delight the little folks, and the big folks seen in the St. Nicholas' Bazaar wave over the Children and Ladies' Department.

Her dress is dainty wear to suit any mother for her child, and many things she would like for herself. There are all manner of side-shows, and a very fine refreshment-room where Turk, Basque, and Folk sit down to a hearty meal, and the Americans are seen in cavare and chaises and shelter with the utmost affection for each other. France and Germany are quite on rapport, and lay all political questions to rest. The hearty warmth of Bishop Harris, and the graceful, easy bearing of his wife and daughters, made the reception a memorable success. An introduction, a exchange of handshakes, and a moment's chat were all the privileges that the circumstances admitted of, but these were enough to make the reception a memorable success in every particular. The Contades, in their basement, were duly appreciated by all the guests, and at a reasonably late hour the assembly dispersed.

BOUCY CONSTABLES.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

STATE-AT-A-DOOR.

DEATH OF SAMUEL PEARCE.

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